



"The Will to Win" is the caption our photographer, Andrei Knyazev, gave to these photos taken during the final of the 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations: Girma Berhant, of Ethiopia, nearing the finishing line; an all-Moscow team player threatens the rival's basket; Alexander Beskovy, of the USSR, doing his triple jump.

TOURNAMENT OF SOVIET NATIONS~ VOLLEYBALL UNIVERSITY

The volleyball contest of the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations is seen by coaches of the national men's and women's squads as a fine opportunity to try out all aspirants and discover fresh talent and the tournament was rightly a success. Yuri Torshtov, President of the USSR Volleyball Federation, told me:

The men's final bout was an intriguing one, he stressed, with only the closing Latvia vs. Lithuania encounter clinching the winners. That Latvia won through is no accident, volleyball there being quite popular though not on a par with basketball yet. The republic's top Radioelektrika club from Riga has been challenging many-time national winners the Central Army Club for top awards for many years now.

World champions Cuba logically won the women's volleyball tournament, confidently winning all their six games, including against the strong Russian Federation and Moscow teams which fielded nearly all the national line-up candidates. The Soviet coaches will have to deal with their charges' technical and tactical drawbacks in the shortest time and improve their morale in the run-up to the September European championship in the GDR.

Players from Cuba, Peru, Hungary and Bulgaria also spoke highly of the tournament. I would call it a volleyball university, said Cuban delegation head Eugenio Jorge Lafita—even the most seasoned sportsmen could learn from it. So we say, "Thanks, tournament, and till we meet again!"

Vyacheslav TRUSHKOV

Athletics

Renowned Czechoslovak runner Jarmila Kratochvílová clocked 48.82 sec, the best time of the season in the 400 m, competing at the annual Eugen Rošický memorial in Prague. Moscow Olympics winners Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett

did splendidly at an international meet at the Bielt stadium in Oslo. In the 800 m Coe clocked 43.80 sec, the best mark of the season, while Ovett made a surprising sprint in a closely contested 1,500 m event to win in 3.33.81.

American Doug Padilla won the 5 km event in 13.17.69, the fastest time of the season yet.

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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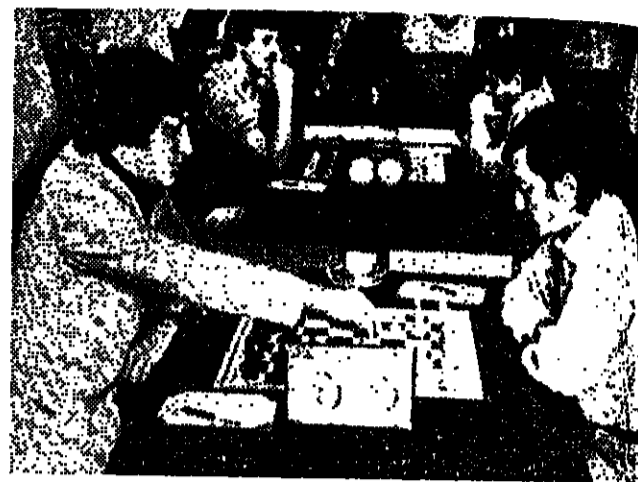
APARTHEID CONTRADICTS SPORT

The International Conference on Sanctions Against Apartheid in Sport, launched by the UN and the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee has ended in London. Delegates from over 70 nations and representatives of various public organizations looked at new ways of fighting the white minority regime in South Africa.

All the speakers unanimously stressed that apartheid contradicts sport and its noble goals of strengthening friendship and understanding among peoples. The South African racists, it was emphasized, resort to cosmetic changes to attract sportsmen from other countries, even demanding bribes. But such methods leave the legalized racist machine intact and fail to change the nature of apartheid. They certainly do not eliminate

the need for sanctions against such a policy. The final declaration approved by the conference castigated those countries and sports federations which continue to

maintain links with the regime. The Soviet delegation was by the First Vice-Chairman of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR, Alexander Se



Anatoly Karpov, of the USSR, and Jan Timman, of Holland, in their European championship game. Photo BTA-TA

PEACE-83 CYCLING RALLY SOON TO START

(Continued from page 1)

Americans and by a Finn and a Swede.

There were only seven peace champions taking part in last year's rally which had the similar aim of attracting the attention of statesmen and politicians and of the public in general to the struggle for peace, and for disarmament. The route for the 1982 rally ran from Oslo to Bucharest. The rallies are sponsored by the Norwegian "Cyclists for Peace" organization.

The Soviet group includes people of different ages and occupations but their common goal is to contribute to the drive for peace, says group captain Yuri Filimonov, a 58-year-old doctor from Astrakhan and World War II veteran. I have lived through all the horrors of war and believe there is no more important objective today than that of preserving the world from nuclear disaster.

To be sure, we wanted to include cycling enthusiasts in our group for we aim to cover up to a hundred kilometres a day. We hope, for instance, that the 1976 Montreal Olympics road race winners, Vladimir Kaminsky and Valery Chavagin, as well as Vladimir Balyardin (the first member of last year's Soviet Mount Everest expedition to reach the summit) and other noted sportsmen will be taking part.

At present the Soviet group are preparing to meet the foreign participants of the rally.

Alexander BUTSININ

Arbitrary action by FIDE president

The USSR still leads the standings of the European chess championship at Plovdiv, Bulgaria. After outplaying Denmark 6-2 and tying with Yugoslavia 4-4, it is now within reach of its eighth title.

There have been unforeseen developments regarding the world challenger semifinals matches between Garry Kasparov, of the USSR, and Viktor Korchnoi, of Switzerland, on the one hand, and Vasily Smyslov, of the USSR, and Zoltan Ribli, of Hungary, on the other. For the new FIDE President, Florencio Campomanes, decided to stage the matches at Pasadena, in California, and at Abu Dhabi, in the United Arab Emirates, while the competitors themselves had opted for other venues. Kasparov and Korchnoi, for instance, have agreed to play in Rotterdam. As regards the Smyslov vs. Ribli match, Campomanes

wouldn't even deign to ask opinion of the Soviet world champion as required by regulation and appears to disregard the fact that the punishing climate in Abu Dhabi in August makes holding match there totally unacceptable. It would seem, though, that certain "propaganda" factors, rather than the wishes of the participants themselves, affected the choice of the venue for the matches, the first time FIDE history that this has been the case.

The USSR Chess Federation has protested over the president's illegal decision and demanded an urgent session of the FIDE Executive Committee or that the match be postponed until the FIDE Congress—held in Manila in October—into the matter.

Viktor BARBO chess club

Holland pick up world water polo cup

Holland, Canada, the USA and Australia contested in Quebec the women's world water polo cup on a round robin system, with two top finishers claiming in the finals and the other teams meeting in a third place playoff.

Holland beat the USA 11-7 in the finals to win the trophy, and Australia outplayed Canada 10-8 to come in third.

Specialists at the tournament stressed the players showed consideration for one another which only added to the game's appeal. Similarly to the men's

game the women's bouts consist of four periods of seven minutes each, but the pitches are smaller.

During the recent finals of the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations, newsmen were informed that there were two women's teams in this country that more will be set up in time soon and domestic tournaments will get underway, with plans being drawn up for Soviet teams to attend international events.

Vladimir MOULIN

FACTS and EVENTS

Our policy for defending our motherland remains unchanged, stressed Syrian Prime Minister Abdul-Raouf. Kassam. We will firmly resist all threats to Syria from her enemies, Zionism and imperialism, he said.

The Pentagon intends to use the air field in the vicinity of the Somali city of Berbera for the deployment of strategic B-52 bombers. The Pentagon is particularly attracted by the air field's long landing strip of 4.5 kilometres, the longest in Africa.

Japan's agriculture is going through a serious crisis. The "Yomiuri Shimbun" notes that only ten per cent of farmers can sustain their families through working the land, others having to work on the side.

NO TO AMERICAN BASES

Athens. The people of Greece are opposed to the American bases on their territory. Prime Minister A. Papandreu told newsmen. This opposition does not necessarily entail the Americans shutting down the bases tomorrow, but this has to be done within a reasonable period of time, he stressed.

As regards the suspended Greek-American talks on the

future of US bases in Greece, the prime minister noted that the 1953 bases agreement has a clearly colonialist nature and should be brought to an end. We have a clear-cut commitment to the people of Greece, who gave us a mandate on this score at the October 1981 elections to eliminate the American bases in Greece at some point in the future, Papandreu remarked.

He again formulated the three basic demands the Greek Government has been making at the talks with the USA on the bases in Greece: a precise date for the termination of a future agreement; the Greek authorities to exercise control over the American bases as long as they remain in Greece; and, finally, maintenance of the strategic balance in the Aegean Sea region.

SECOND WEEK IN ORBIT

At the beginning of their second week on the Salyut-7 orbiting station, cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov are busy unloading the Kosmos-1443 spacecraft, preparing the instruments for research. There were nearly 3,000 kg of freight on board Kosmos-1443, including fuel, food containers, water and air cylinders, cine and photo equipment and much else. The re-entry vehicle of the Kosmos-1443 spacecraft has been checked. It will bring back to Earth records of the research done and freight weighing up to 500 kilos.

In the photo: the cosmonauts on board the manned orbiting complex.

Soviet Army and Navy manoeuvres

Between June 29 and July 4, units of the USSR Army and Navy took part in military manoeuvres, supervised by USSR Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov, on the territory of the Baltic and Byelorussian military districts and in the Baltic Sea area.

During the manoeuvres, the Soviet Army and Navy units worked on perfecting combat cooperation and interaction during joint military actions taken by large and tactical units of arms and services.

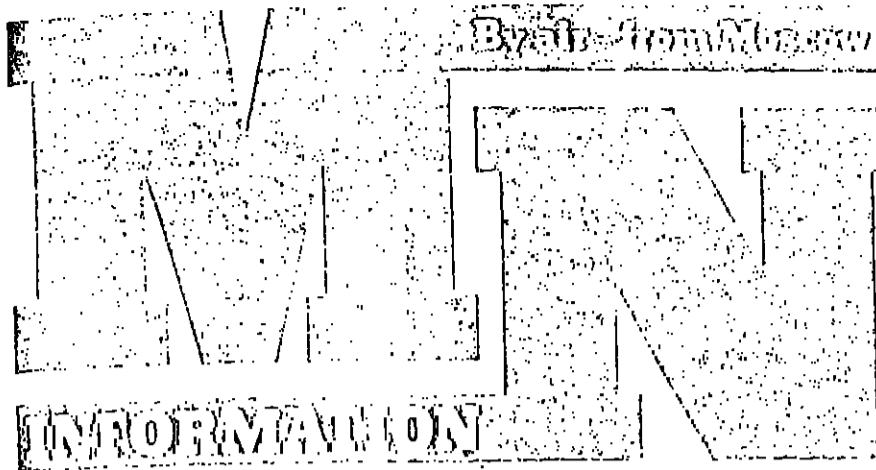
According to those in charge, the exercises proceeded in an organized manner and were instructive. They demonstrated a higher level in the operative and tactical readiness of military headquarters, and in the skill shown by the troops and naval units in field, air and naval warfare.

UNCTAD session ends

Belgrade. The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has ended its sixth session here. It was attended by representatives of 160 countries, of many intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

Included on agenda of the UNCTAD session were many important issues, such as the state of the world economy and its prospects for the 1980s; trade in raw materials; trade policy; trade and economic relations between countries with different social and economic systems; financial and currency problems; assistance to national liberation movements, and other matters.

The participants of the forum passed a resolution on the state of the world economy in which they stress that the economic future and political stability of the developed and developing countries are mutually related. The document points out the need for joint efforts by all states in order to overcome the world economic crisis, to further intensify international cooperation and maintain specific proposals in this direction.



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AMERICAN PEACE MARCH IN GENEVA

Geneva. At the USSR's permanent representation at UN office at Geneva, the head of the Soviet delegation to the Soviet-American talks V. Karpov has met a delegation of Americans who are on a peace march which has taken them through many countries.

During his conversation with the peace marchers Karpov told them about the recent peace initiatives undertaken by the Soviet Union and about the Soviet stand on limitations and reductions in strategic weapons, on relaxation of the present-day tension in the world and on disarmament. He stressed that the Soviet delegation was doing all it could to achieve results at the talks now under way in Geneva.

WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

The FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, have arrived in Moscow at the

invitation of the Soviet leaders. The guests were welcomed at the airport by Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and by

Andrei Gromyko, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, as well as by other officials.



At the airport.

Cyclists gather in Soviet capital for Peace-83 Moscow-Washington Rally



A group of 32 cyclists will set out on July 8 from the Soviet Peace Committee building in Moscow on a many-day-long trek to Washington via Leningrad, Helsinki, Stockholm, Oslo, New York. The group includes cyclists from the USSR, Norway, the USA, Finland and Sweden. The rally aims to attract the attention of the general public, statesmen and politicians to the peace campaign and to the struggle against the arms race.

All the participants of the forthcoming rally gathered in Moscow on July 4. Tore Naerland, a 29-year-old Norwegian working for the San-Tabo company, who is one of the rally's sponsors, told our MN correspondents that people all over the world should fight for peace actively in order to prevent war. Setting out on this long



journey we aim to broadcast the ideas of peace and to unite around them people of different nations. This time Soviet and American sports fans are not meeting in the ideas of peace and friendship shoulder-to-shoulder, spreading the ideas of peace and friendship among peoples, said 29-year-old lawyer Christopher Smith from Walsport, Connecticut, USA, adding that this cycling rally is a new example of cooperation between people and will inspire not only those taking part in the photos.

The foreign cyclists, taking part in the rally, arrive in Moscow, Soviet cyclists before taking off.

Photos by Vyacheslav Kozlov and Andrei Knyazev

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NEUTRALITY DOES NOT MEAN INDIFFERENCE

Helsinki. The Prime Minister of Finland Kalevi Sorsa has called for the speedy achievement of positive results at the Geneva talks, which would considerably reduce the threat of an outbreak of nuclear war. Speaking at a dinner given on the occasion of American Vice-President George Bush's visit to Finland, Kalevi Sorsa said that Finland consistently and actively supports efforts aimed at putting both nuclear and conventional armaments under effective control. Neutrality does not mean in-

difference to international issues. On the contrary, the interests of Finland make it vital to take active steps, particularly within the framework of the United Nations, and to keep up the process initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This is particularly important in the situation pertaining today, when the threat of nuclear war still forms part of our daily lives. Finland regards continuation of the process, started at Helsinki in 1975, as a priority, Kalevi Sorsa declared.

Provocative visit

Delhi. United States' Secretary of State, George Shultz's two-day official visit to Pakistan has turned into an act of undisguised interference into the internal affairs of independent Asian states. Secretary George Shultz visited the camp for so-called "Afghan refugees" at Nazir Bagh on the outskirts of Peshawar, in the north-western border province of Pakistan where, with the knowledge and connivance of official Islamabad, refugees have been given to Afghan counter-revolutionary infiltration who carry out armed incursions against peaceful civilians across the border in Afghanistan.

We are with you, Shultz declared to the leaders of the Afghan gangsters. From his speech, made in the presence of these thugs, it becomes clear that the United States fully supports, and will continue to do so in the future, the undeclared war against the legitimate government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

George Shultz also went on a provocative trip to the area of the Landi Kotal settlement, on the border with Afghanistan, near the strategically vital Khyber Pass. From here, he surveyed Afghan territory from a special observation platform of a Pakistani military post.

TALKS UNDER REVIEW

Kabul. Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost has submitted to his country's Council of Ministers a detailed report on the Afghan-Pakistan talks in Geneva, which were mediated by the personal envoy of the UN Secretary-General, Diego Cordovez. The council fully approved the provisions of the report. The Bakhtar News Agency has circulated Dost's statement on the results of the talks. At the



Uncle Sam's field kitchen.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

first stage of the second round of talks, held from April 11-22 in Geneva, the minister stressed, agreement was reached on their continuation in mid-June. The second stage, held from June 18-24, discussed the agenda. Special attention was paid in the talks to putting an end to interference in the affairs of Afghanistan.

In line with the principles of Afghanistan's foreign policy, the statement emphasizes, the Afghan delegation did its best

to achieve greater understanding between the parties involved, on the issues under review.

Provided the other side shows realism and goodwill, it might well be that the UN Secretary-General's envoy will succeed in bringing about direct talks between the parties in the nearest future. On balance, Dost stressed, positive elements have emerged at this stage which may be considered a step forward.

Lebanon with the aggressor, thus giving clearly to understand that for the United States the independence and sovereignty of that state are nothing compared to the interests of Israel, its strategic partner, in the Middle East.

By forcing Lebanon to sign an agreement on the so-called normalization of relations with Israel, the United States is seeking to pit Beirut against Damascus, to isolate the latter and ultimately split up the entire Arab world. Thus it would seem more accurate to describe the American administration's so-called peace activities in the Middle East as one long chain of deceit at Arab expense. In fact Washington has all along been striving to establish undivided American-Israeli rule in the region.

Bearing in mind the phoney "peace" rhetoric of the American and Israeli leaders, one can be in no doubt that nothing good is assured to the peoples of the region as long as the United States is bent on establishing its imperial order there. At Williamsburg, the Reagan administration overtly put its stake on force to gain world domination. It is quite obvious that the United States intends to continue its present policies both in the Middle East and other areas. While making loudmouthed pronouncements about peace the Reagan administration will continue to flout the inalienable rights of other peoples to freedom and independence.

His great intrigue against the Arabs led to the formulation of a document which accused the Syrian peace-keeping force in

that the American authorities shared the Israeli viewpoint on the need to confront the Palestinian resistance movement and had provided Tel Aviv with all necessary means to this end. It should be added that the United States provided political and diplomatic cover for the gangster-style action against Lebanon, a country to which Washington had always allegedly wished "peace and tranquillity". President Reagan ditched as unacceptable the idea of using the levers of American military, financial and economic aid to check the Israeli war machine; on the contrary, in the early stages of the invasion of Lebanon he chose to assure M. Begin that Israel's security remained his administration's prime concern.

Through its emissary P. Habib Washington also assured the PLO leadership that the Palestinian residents would be quite safe were the PLO units to leave West Beirut. What followed was an unparalleled massacre in the

AMERICAN WOMEN OPPOSE REAGAN'S RE-ELECTION

Washington. The National Organization for Women in the United States has declared a large-scale campaign of opposition to the re-election of Ronald Reagan as president.

The two and a half years of the present administration have been in office has resulted in disastrous deterioration in a position of American women. The Organization's President Goldsmith. Over the last year, the number of women who are being killed by men has increased by more than two million and now stands at 12 million. Besides the Reagan administration is responsible for the non-acceptance of the amendment to the US Constitution guaranteeing women equal rights with men.

Apart from all else, the day deterioration we now witness in the position of American women has been caused by the administration's policy toward unbridled arms race. Goldsmith stressed.

It is estimated that a one thousand million dollar increase in the military budget means the loss of at least 10 million jobs for women.

FACTS and EVENTS

The urgent need for putting an end to the transnational corporations' collaboration with the South African regime is stressed in a resolution approved by an overwhelming majority of delegates attending a ninth session of the UN Commission on Transnational Corporations.

The international community is strongly commending the delegates also passed a resolution on the public hearings to be held before the end of the year to look into the UN's legal activities in the south of Africa.

Since 1970, more than 100 thousand people have been killed in the Japanese city of Kawasaki suffering from pollution-induced diseases. Nearly six hundred have already died.

TRAINING THUGS

San José. The first group of Salvadoran punitive troops have arrived at the American military base of Puerto Castilla in Honduras. Under the guidance of American "green berets", with their ample experience in guerrilla warfare in Vietnam, they will go through a complete course of military training to be put "to good use" later in their own country. In the near future two and a half thousand Salvadoran soldiers are expected at the base, having been urgently mobilized by the regime in its stepped up campaign against the insurgents.

During a period of four to six weeks they will "work" for 12 hours a day. Apart from learning how to use firearms and being trained in the use of the highly sophisticated weapons lavishly supplied to El Salvador by Washington, they will also be trained in warfare methods in the jungle and in punitive operations in rural areas.

Having completed the course they will return to El Salvador to remain calm and untroubled. The government will not bring him to justice for fear of important and classified material surfacing in the process.

FACTS and EVENTS

A large group of influential American lawyers has urged the UN Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, to investigate American interference into the affairs of Nicaragua and El Salvador and Washington's acts of aggression against them. The petition submitted to de Cuellar and signed by over a hundred noted lawyers points out that in Central America the Reagan administration is openly violating international law and the laws of the United States itself.

The Greek authorities have detained in the port of Piraeus a British merchant ship carrying weapons, said a port administration spokesman. 54 crates, containing hundreds of units of automatic firearms, rounds of ammunition and grenades, were found on board.

Elections to the National Assembly, the republic's top legislative body, have been held in Malawi. This is the second time elections to the National Assembly have taken place since this East African nation gained independence in 1964.



The Israeli aggressors continue to establish their "new order" in the captured Lebanese territories. Curfew has been introduced, in many towns and villages with an Israeli Army Command order, in many towns and villages in the vicinity of guerrilla operations are immediately sealed off by troops and become the scene of house-to-house searches and mass detentions.

In the photo: cars are searched in South Lebanon.

USSR-USA TO RESUME SPACE COOPERATION APPEAL

Washington. A draft resolution urging President Reagan to resume Soviet-US cooperation in the exploration of outer space was tabled on Thursday by Congressman Mel Livine (Democrat, California) on behalf of a group of democrats and republicans. The lack of such cooperation, it is stressed in the draft resolution, increases the threat of the militarization of outer space. The draft resolution also demands that the Soviet-American agreement on cooperation in space research and on the use of outer space for peaceful purposes be resumed. The agreement, concluded in 1972, was prolonged every five years until last year when President Reagan failed to renew it.

The sponsors of the draft resolution pointed out the urgent need to start talks with the USSR and other countries interested in space research, with a view to creating possibilities for East-West cooperation. It is stated in the draft resolution. The draft resolution could well become the alternative to an arms race in Near-East space.

In connection with the tabling of the draft resolution, Mel Livine issued a statement pointing

LATIN AMERICA RIDDLED BY DEBT

Caracas. The Latin American countries' total foreign debt has now topped \$10,000 million dollars, writes "El Universal" newspaper. "To pay it off, these countries have to make interest payments, four times the figure of five years ago, to various imperialist banks and to the International Monetary Fund."

Latin Americans have to pay through the nose for the credits offered them by Western currency tycoons.

At present the countries of the region have to make interest payments alone worth some 38,000 million dollars, with annual interest payments to the International Monetary Fund for some nations accounting for a fourth of their total debt.

By growing fat in this way, the banking and industrial corporations of the United States and other imperialist nations can bring still more pressure to bear on the working people of Latin America. The statistics carried by "El Mundo" newspaper show that 40 per cent of Latin Americans live in dire poverty, and that there are nearly 40,000,000 unemployed and millions of homeless and hungry people on the continent.

Science and technology

DUAL FUNCTION

OF BACTERIA

Biotechnology is a major direction in modern science and technology. Austrian scientists have bred a new culture of bacteria which can effectively produce a kind of plastic similar to acrylic glass. "Bohemia" magazine reports. These "live factories" are particularly interesting because they use the same bacteria to recycle articles made of this plastic. They can transform waste back into the original powder very quickly.

AGAINST THE RULES

As a rule, the pistons of car engines are polished as much as possible. British car manufacturers, however, are breaking new ground by deliberately giving the piston a rough surface by covering it with a network of thin protuberances up to thirty microns high.

In theory this should increase the friction of the piston against the walls of the cylinder, but instead, it has been found that friction is actually reduced by fourteen per cent. Why? The corners of the squares formed by the protuberances which cross each other at right angles, retain a certain amount of lubricating oil. Besides, excessive amounts of oil cool down the metal making the piston and cylinder more wear and tear resistant.

OF INTEREST

Warning to parents

It has long been known that smoking does irreparable harm to the health. Doctors have now established that if a person smokes in a place where non-smokers are present, this also produces a negative effect on the latter's health. According to an otolaryngologist at a hospital in the Swedish town of Linköping, every day 30,000 Swedish children develop various types of infection of the higher respiratory tract because their parents smoke at home. It more than ten cigarettes

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

PROPOSAL FOR AVOIDING IMPASSE

Commenting on the proposal put forward by the socialist countries of the Vienna talks concerning mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, PRAVDA writes that the draft agreement introduced by the socialist countries represents a concretization and further elaboration of the provisions of the Prague Political Declaration drawn up by the member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty. The draft agreement provides for a commitment by states, which are direct participants of the talks, to reduce their ground troops in Central Europe to equal collective levels of 900 thousand men per each side, within three years of the agreement coming into effect. The foreign troops subject to reductions are to be withdrawn within their national frontiers and deployed far enough from the border so as not to endanger the security of states taking part in the talks. The draft agreement also provides for measures to verify implementation of the agreement and for commitments by the parties involved to observe equal collective levels and to refrain from all increases in the numbers of troops, even on a temporary basis.

The draft agreement creates all the necessary pre-conditions for the achievement of mutually acceptable agreements which would have a positive effect on the overall situation in Europe. That is why everyone is waiting with interest for the West's response to these new proposals made by the socialist states. It will continue to place obstacles in the way of negotiations, or will it eventually give constructive reply to this major initiative which opens real prospects for the solution of one of the most topical problems facing Europe.

TOUGH GUY TACTICS

Commenting on the regular conference of ASEAN Foreign Ministers held in Bangkok, IZVESTIA writes that its results indicate that the United States is continuing to place obstacles in the way of contact being established between the Indonesian countries and the ASEAN nations, seeking to further aggravate the situation in the region.

Resorting to military and economic leverage Washington seeks to wrest from the ASEAN nations the admission that the Association, established sixteen years ago for setting up economic, cultural and social cooperation in South-East Asia, is, in fact, a "political grouping".

Washington strategists see this "admission" as representing an important step towards the conversion of ASEAN into a military and political alliance.

RESISTANCE GROWS

What are the results of the military regime's ten-year rule in Uruguay? In short, dislocation and crisis are characteristic of all areas of domestic life, TRUD points out. The country's foreign debt has topped 8,000 million dollars and the treasury is empty. Even according to official figures unemployment runs at 13 per cent, while poverty has reached an unprecedented level.

Throughout the ten-year period, the Uruguayan people have been waging a stubborn and dangerous struggle for their rights, for an end to be put to arbitrary law and for the release of political prisoners.

Seeking to suppress this movement and split the unity of the working people, the dictatorship is resorting to various plays for instance, they have repeatedly tried to set up so-called "professional associations", i.e., pseudo trade unions, which would be their tools. They even passed an appropriate law which was not implemented, as the working people simply boycotted it, remaining faithful to the genuine fighting trade union organizations and to the chief trade union headquarters, the banned National Council of Working People, the newspaper points out.

BEHIND THEIR BACK

The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper writes that most Belgian people are opposed to the nuclear plans envisaging the deployment in Belgium of 48 cruise missiles. Over 250 communes have declared their territory nuclear-free zones. The anti-missile movement has forced the Belgian Government to issue a formal announcement that all operations connected with placement of the missiles be brought to an end, pending the outcome of the Soviet-American Geneva talks.

It is now becoming clear, however, that wide-ranging preparations for placing the missiles are nevertheless going ahead. A Belgian Government and US administration memorandum has been made public, empowering the Pentagon to start preparations for setting up an infrastructure for the deployment of the missiles in the country.

Thus the Belgium ruling circles, going behind the back of their own people, are turning their country into a launching pad for the American missiles, the newspaper states.

ten are smoked in a room in the course of a single day, a large amount of acrolein, a harmful volatile substance, accumulates. The people of the greatest risk are babies under one year old, who are very prone to pneumonia. In addition, there may be a harmful effect on the child's health in the future.

Competition on water

A bicycles plus water ski—such was the formula of the unusual competition which was held in Switzerland on the Vitznau lake.

Cycling marathon

Portuguese fireman C. Vieira pedaled his bike for 191 hours in front of 5,000 fans. He beat the previous record of 182 hours and 58 min. to become the first Portuguese representative to be mentioned in the Guinness Book of Records. Reuter reports.

1981 00 15 16

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

ARKHANGELSK SHIPBUILDERS HAVE ACHIEVED THE UNUSUAL "MOORING" OF A SCHOONER WHICH FOR MANY YEARS SAILED THE NORTHERN SEAS. The three-masted wooden ship was placed on a pedestal to honour the courageous explorers of the North. It was from there that many Russian research expeditions set out into the great unknown.

THE LIFE OF ONE OF THE ORIGINAL OIL FIELDS OF TURKMENIA, BARSA-GELMES, HAS BEEN PROLONGED DUE TO A SYSTEM OF MAINTAINING LAYER PRESSURE BEING PUT INTO OPERATION ON THE EASTERN SECTION OF THE FIELD. At present the oil fields in this Central Asian republic have five such systems in operation, which will help produce millions of extra tonnes of oil.

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS ELECTRIC STATION BUILT BY THE TYUMEN SHIPBUILDERS WILL PROVE VERY HANDY FOR GAS PRODUCERS. It will be transported thousands of kilometres along the Irtysh and Ob rivers by a tug motor ship taking it to the north of Western Siberia.

ELECTRICITY METERS AT THE CHIBOKSARY HYDRO-POWER STATION, THE LAST IN THE VOLGA CHAIN OF POWER STATIONS, HAVE CLOCKED UP THE FIRST THREE THOUSAND MILLION KWH OF ELECTRICITY TO HAVE BEEN GENERATED BY THE STATION. When construction work at the station is completed, it will produce 3.5 thousand million kilowatt hours of electricity a year for the Soviet Union's unified power grid.

Aid for Nicaraguan children

The Soviet Peace Fund, the USSR Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and the Soviet Women's Committee, in line with the principles of humanitarianism and internationalist solidarity, have sent a consignment of children's clothes, footwear, toys and stationery to Nicaragua aboard the "Viktor Ulbricht" motor vessel.

SEA OIL PROSPECTING IN THIS COUNTRY

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Already at the present time, this country gets one-fifth of its oil from underwater and this figure will soon grow to half of the total. Experts reckon that the Soviet Union may well become a major producer of oil from the sea bed in the near future, as a large area of its continental shelf has promising oil and gas resources. In addition, the USSR is very experienced in continental shelf oil extraction. Way back before any other nation had considered getting oil from the sea bed,

In the photo: on the deep-sea drilling vessel.

a whole oil-producing town, named Nefteyanys Kamai (Oil Rocks), was set up off Baku. This was followed by the floating platform. Next on the agenda were special vessels for deep-sea drilling. Two such ships — the "Valentin Shashin" and "Viktor Muravienko" (photo) recently called at the Arctic port of Murmansk where they are making history by prospecting for oil and gas on the Barents Sea shelf. Later they will move on to the Baltic. The new "Shashin" floating complex, which can drill as deep as 6,000 m at sea depths of up to 200 m, also holds out enormous promise.

of all underground communications is about 40 kilometres. Two trains can travel simultaneously along the wide corridors.

Mining equipment is now being moved 100 kilometres up the Vakhsh River where the construction of the Rogunsky hydroelectric power plant has begun, which will be even more powerful than the Nurek plant.

The construction of hydroelectric power plants in the Pamirs is fairly expensive. However, costs will be quickly reimbursed thanks to the cheap electricity generated by the station.

WATER FOR RICE PADDIES

A guaranteed water supply has now been provided for the paddy fields in the Arsenyevka River valley with the building of a reservoir near the village of Stuklyayev. Its largest man-made reservoir in the Soviet Far East.

The water level has now reached the designed level. More than thirteen million cubic metres of water has been stored for the rice paddies. The ample water to irrigate ten thousand hectares even with the threat of a protracted drought.

The Byelorussian reservoir which will be even bigger than the Berezovets is now being dug in the basin of the Ussuri River. When completed its volume will be 40 million cubic metres, 1.5 times larger than all the man-made reservoirs in the territory's agricultural areas. By the end of the five-year period ending in 1985, the new reservoir will be filled with water flowing in from the surrounding rivers. It will provide the irrigation base for eleven rice-growing state farms.

Round the Soviet Union

THE FIRST CARAVAN OF SHIPS HAS ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF PEVEK, THE BIGGEST TRANSHIPMENT CENTRE IN THE EASTERN ARCTIC. They themselves a passage through the ice of the Chukchi and East Siberian Seas, they delivered thousands of tonnes of cargo for the Arctic miners, prospectors and reindeer breeders.

A DEPARTMENT TO TRAIN ENGINEERS TO DESIGN ARTIFICIAL MINDS AND SENSORY DEVICES FOR ROBOTS SET UP AT THE KHARKOV POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE, IN THE UKRAINE, HAS STARTED TO ENROL ITS FIRST STUDENTS. Over the past few years, colleges and institutes in the city have started training experts in more than twenty new engineering skills.

VENICE FESTIVAL IN TALLINN

Days of Venice have been held in the Estonian capital Tallinn. The Estonian capital has become a twin city with Venice for the past fifteen years. A delegation from Venice, headed by the city's Mayor, Mario Rigo, took part in the festival. Delegates included artists, composers, athletes and tourists. For the week Tallinn was the venue for theatrical performances, exhibitions, concerts, and athletic competitions. At a special ceremony, during the festival, an ice skating gondola, the symbol of Venice, was handed over to Tallinn. In the photo: the gondola, presented by Venice to Tallinn, in the Olympic Sailing Centre in Tallinn.

Gold suit of armour

A suit of gold armour which belonged to a wealthy warrior has been found by archaeologists excavating the mound of Iesyk, near Alma-Ata, the capital of the Kazakh republic. Precious in absolute terms, the find is of equal value archaeologically. It has been established that the suit belonged to a teenager from a royal family who lived in the third century of this era. A first-class example of ancient craftsmanship, it is hardly likely that the suit was used for war. Most probably it was a ritual costume — each buckle being ornamented with intricate patterns, and the headpiece also richly decorated.

Anatoly MIKHAILIN



OF INTEREST

A car in your haversack

Young teenagers obsessed with the idea of designing unusual vehicles have joined an "Eternal Search" club which was set up ten years ago in the city of Kharkov (Ukraine). Over the years, the club has designed more than twenty unusual vehicles, including tri-cycles, prime movers, and auto-cycles. They are simple and reliable. Each has its own unusual technical feature, and nearly all of them have won a prize at exhibitions. The two-seater Crab can be dismantled and put into a haversack. The Colibri can fit into the boot of a Zhiguli sedan and can be fitted by one person. One of the miniautomobiles is used in the bear coat at Kharkov circus. Before it was invented the circus tried very hard to find a vehicle which could be safely driven by a bear.

Science and technology

LIFE-LIKE MODEL

A polymer model of the sclera of the eye has been designed at the Institute of Mechanics of the Polymer Compound at the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences. This particular polymer is a composition of artificial rubber, gelatine, and nylon.

Scientists have succeeded in imitating the unique, natural qualities of the soft, elastic biological tissue which combines mechanical strength with ideal transparency. Like its natural prototype, the experimental model can withstand considerable loads preserving its structure. The inventors of the model believe that in the future it will be possible to use it for the manufacture of lenses, whose optical properties do not change with deformation.

Together with engineers, medical doctors are carrying out regular studies of the biological mechanism of the eye, its movements, the dilation and contraction of its vessels and the changes in the internal and external pressure. All this will help in the understanding of the development of different diseases.

NEW DRILLING EQUIPMENT

Well-sinking equipment going deep into the earth without drilling but via the use of a jet of flame, has been invented and tested by engineers from Leningrad. Thermodrilling equipment can sink control

depths much quicker than the diamond drill. Thermodrilling also eliminates the need to strengthen the walls of a well, as the melting rock congeals on the surface forming a tough layer of a sort of glass which acts as a reliable cement.

In the course of tests the fiery-drill bits have penetrated all manner of terrain ranging from Arctic ice, to superhard granite and diabase rock.

Leningrad engineers are now concentrating their attention on inventing and introducing new methods and equipment for the drilling of wells. Drilling equipment has been designed, for example, making it possible to withdraw the core from the well, without extracting the whole column. This increases the rate of drilling by almost three times. A prototype of the Soviet Union's first automated underwater drilling rig has also been designed.

Chemist-shop as tourist attraction

A new chemist-shop which has opened in the Byelorussian town of Borisov has at once become a landmark due to the ceramic tiles illustrating the history of the pharmaceutical industry which decorate its walls.

Skorina, Avicenna and Hippocrates are depicted on the tiles as well as quotations by doctors of past ages and a bibliography of medicinal plants. R. Voloskhnovskaya, the master-painter responsible for the tiles, wanted to be a chemist as a child.

MARITIME MOUNTAIN ANTELOPES

Two little mountain antelope kids have been born in the Lazovsky Reserve in the Soviet Far East, despite the belief that these animals do not breed in captivity.

These animals, which rather resemble the domestic goat, have survived in small numbers. Swift, agile and with an amazing sense of balance, these animals were wiped out during the last century in the mountains by the Amur valley.

A herd of about three hundred animals now live only in the Maritime Territory where work on increasing their numbers is being carried out.

PREVENTIVE MEDICAL CARE FOR SAILORS

A preventive treatment centre is now in operation on board the motorship "The 60 Years of the USSR" in the Sea of Azov.

Set up at the initiative of trade unions, it is hoped that the centre will prevent sailors from contracting occupational diseases associated with long voyages. There are rooms for physiotherapy, and water massage as well as a gym.

Such centres are available to over seven thousand sailors

working for the Azov Steamship Line. Twice this number spend their vacations at union-run resorts on shore with their families, where medical treatment is also available. This well-organized preventive medical care programme has resulted over the past few years in a marked decrease in the incidence of occupational diseases among the Azov Steamship Line sailors, indeed on many ships it has been completely eliminated.

VIEWPOINT

BALANCING THE DIET—SOVIET STYLE

Lev VOSKRESENSKY, economic commentator

When the foreign press writes about the food problems of the USSR, attention is usually focused on the difficulties in supplying Soviet cities with foodstuffs. Such difficulties exist and they are of a fairly serious nature. But in order to assess them with due consideration, it is necessary to take into account two substantial factors.

FIRSTLY, in the years of socialist transformation in the USSR the food structure not only improved but also changed qualitatively: bread and other bakery products lost their priority in people's daily diets, being replaced by more valuable meat and dairy products.

SECONDARY, in terms of the caloric value of food consumed the USSR is among the world's most affluent countries and this fact should not be underestimated: old people still recall that mass hunger was a regular occurrence in the past.

So, if we compare the present food situation with what we had in the past, it doesn't look so bad. But if we use the criteria of optimal consumption norms it cannot be called fully satisfactory.

Naturally, each country has its traditional diet of food and the difference between them is sometimes very substantial. For example, the share of bread, bakery products, or, say, potatoes in the daily diet of Soviet people has always been and will continue to be much higher than, let's say, in West European countries or the USA. In elaborating an optimal food structure, Soviet scientists took into account historical tradition and customs that have become deep-rooted in people's lives over the centuries.

Below is a diet recommended by Soviet medical experts (the yearly average per head of population, in kilograms):

Meat and meat products	— 82
milk and dairy products	— 405
vegetables	— 116
fruit	— 113
bakery products, including bread	— 110
potatoes	— 97

The USSR Food Programme is oriented towards bringing the food structure closer to scientific norms worked out in the current decade. We emphasize: bring it closer because it won't be possible in this time to achieve full conformity with the standard.

Let's compare the food structure of today with the targets of the Food Programme:

	1982	1990
Meat and meat products	57	70
Milk and dairy products	295	330-340
Vegetables	101	120-135
Fruit	42	60-70
Bakery products, bread	137	136
Potatoes	110	110

The level of development of the country's agricultural complex, the wide scope of the work being undertaken to speed up the rate of implementing the Food Programme (nearly the conclusion that these targets are attainable).

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

PNEUMATIC METRO SOON WITH US

Is a train propelled by air a piece of fantasy? No, this is rather the shape our above-ground transport will take, in the future, writes the VESCHNYAYA MOSKVA newspaper. This sort of train, a pneumatic means of container transport, is one of the most promising types of transportation for both cargo and passengers. Essentially, it consists of large diameter pipes with a train travelling inside being pushed by a current of air.

At present, pneumatic transport is confined to taking over from automobiles, notes the newspaper. A pneumatic transport system, called "Nim", brings macadam from a pit to a factory near the city of Tbilisi, in Georgia. This system is twenty times as efficient as lorries. Municipal services in another area where pneumatic containers will replace lorries. Transportation system for city refuse along pneumatic pipes is being built for the residential estate of Chikotovo, in Moscow.

The newspaper notes that the main advantage of pneumatic transport is that it is noiseless and carries no pollution risk. It is believed that the construction of pneumatic passenger city transport systems will be half as cheap as building underground railway systems. Maintenance costs on such a system are also half that of the Metro. The days of the pneumatic Metro are not so far ahead, stresses the newspaper. There is already a blueprint in existence for a pneumatic passenger system to link the town of Zelenograd to the Soviet capital.

MOUNTAIN RESIDENTS RETURN HOME

Families which once left Khutlat and Molokhi, mountain villages in Masi District in Georgia, in Transcaucasia, have now returned home, writes the SIBSKAYA ZHIZN newspaper. New houses designed

by Georgian architects specially for the region have been built there.

Only recently residents of out-of-the-way regions in Svanetia, Khevsureti and Tushetia left their mountain homes for the valleys, the newspaper points out, but the large-scale housing construction and the road-building underway in these areas has prompted them to return.

Georgian architects offered the local residents nearly 20 designs to choose from including one- and two-story buildings containing three to six rooms. The houses are surrounded by plots of land and cattle sheds — livestock breeding still being the predominant form of agriculture. In the area, the newspaper emphasizes, cable roads will link the new residential areas with district centres.

ENERGY SAVING IN THE USSR

In recent years, much attention has been paid in this country to economizing fuel. The necessity to economize needs no explanation, despite the seeming paradox of this country being the only state in the world whose economic development relies entirely on its own energy, and the fact that its fuel and energy complex has no equals.

Writing in the DRUZHBA NARODOV magazine, Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee Arkady Laloyants says that in 1982 this complex extracted 613 million tonnes of oil and gas condensate or more than other country in the world, as well as 718 million tonnes of coal, and 501 thousand million cu m of gas.

Yet, there are two considerations which call for economy measures. In the first place, with each passing year, it is becoming increasingly hard to meet the needs of the national economy in fuel and energy. Those coal, oil and gas fields, which are easily accessible, have been largely depleted, and now we have to go further east and south to obtain these resources. This puts up the costs of extraction and transportation.

Second, we have to bear in mind, that the reserves of most fuel and energy resources are non-renewable. We have to take care not only of what we have today, but also of what we shall have in the future. This requires a more businesslike and careful approach to the problem, the author concludes.

EFFICIENT WATER CONSERVATION

Among other ecological issues of today, that of water occupies a prominent position in view of its urgency and all-embracing nature, writes the RABOTNITSIA magazine. Scientists warn that the stocks of water clean enough for drinking purposes, breeding fish and watering fields are quickly diminishing. The importance of the problem, the magazine points out, is testified by the UN decision to introduce an international decade of drinking water to provide fresh clean water for the population of the world.

This country does not have the water problems that certain countries suffer from. In Moscow, for instance, there are over 600 litres of water per head a day. But the Soviet Union has its own problems, the magazine points out. Not all regions of the country are free to use water resources as they please, and their rational use therefore becomes all the more important. This is why water supply closed cycles are now introduced in all factories.

As for the drive to restore purity to many of our rivers and lakes, it grows in importance all the time, the magazine points out. The Moskva River was quite polluted in the 50s-60s, and no fish would live there. In recent years new water treatment plants have been built, and the old ones expanded, as well as discharge systems and pumping stations, so that by 1974 the flow of pollutants into the city's reservoirs was stopped, the magazine emphasizes.

"The introduction of strict nature conservation regulations also helped. Their introduction, and control over them is one of the critical areas of nature conservation policy in this country."

the first is 1.16

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

INNA CHURIKOVA

Here is a strange paradox: Inna Churikova was once turned away from a theatrical school because she "could not cope with tragic parts". We do not know what happened to those who could but today Churikova is perhaps our only actress who possesses the rare combination of comic and tragic talents to such a high degree. To see this, one only has to watch her Tanya Tyokhina (the film "No Way Through the Fire"), her Paula Stroganova and Jeanne d'Arc ("The Beginning"), her Velizaveta Uvarova ("I Ask for the Floor") and her Sara (a production adapted from Chekhov's "Ivanov" at the Lenin Komsomol Theatre). But it is the title role from the film "Vassa" after M. Gorky's play that shows Churikova's gift for tragedy to its full extent. This is her latest role, the film will be shown at the 13th International Film Festival in Moscow.



Inna Churikova in the title role of the film "Vassa".

In this part the actress creates an image of Shakespearean impact and depth. The film is set in the early 1800s, the time when Russian capitalism was being born. Events are shown through the eyes of Vassa — the head of a large family and owner of a big business (a steamship company on the Volga). The business, to which she had devoted many years and all her forces, demanded more and more sacrifices, each one becoming a heavy burden on her conscience. A wife who killed her husband to save her family honour. A mother who lost her children. A woman whose love has been crushed. A person whose purpose in life has been ruined by the monstrous means she used to attain it. All this and many other things are present in the Churikova's Vassa, everything is moulded into a whole and powerful personality, into a single life which is doomed to perish.

...When she failed the examination because she could only make people laugh, she almost convinced herself that it was true. She was so happy to be admitted into another drama school as a comedy actress. Later she was happy playing very small specific and funny roles such as a witch, a little fox or a piglet. That was because her life-long dream was to be an actress. However, she was never hopeful because she

thought that only beautiful girls could become actresses. But, luckily for millions of viewers, the producer Gleb Panfilov managed to see something in her clumsy, bizarre and funny characters which the actress herself could not — "god-given" talent. A rare variety of it too, tragicomic talent. That was why a critic later described Churikova as "Chaplin in a skirt". We have to thank Gleb Panfilov, Churikova's husband and permanent producer, for Inna's best roles she played, the ones for which she is loved both at home and abroad, the roles which made people laugh and cry, think and suffer, and admire this actress's wonderful talent.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN SCULPTURE AT PETERGOF PALACE

An exhibition of sculptural portraits drawn from museum collections and the Park von Sanssouci, Potsdam, the GDR, has opened at the Peterhof Palace, outside Leningrad. About sixty works of the Berlin school are on view at the palace, which is well known for its garden of fountains.

Portraits of scientists, men of letters, artists and actors, occupy a prominent place in the show. A number of pieces of sculpture by the outstanding German sculptor Johann Gott-

fried Schadow are on view (1784-1850). Schadow's sculptures adorn the Trade Boulevard, in Leningrad, a prominent teacher and reticent with many whose works are seen at Petrodvorets and Christian Daniel Rauch. The exhibition, a joint venture organized by the museums, is complemented by pieces of German 19th-century sculpture belonging to the museums.

MEET 'MISHA', THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE

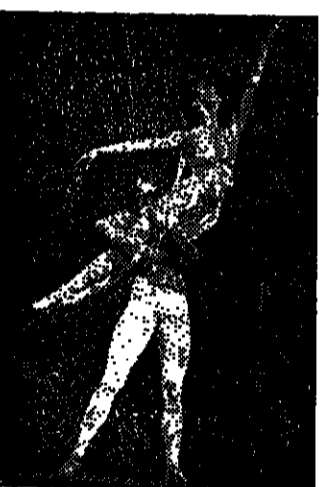
This July will see the launching of a new Soviet magazine for children. Called "Misha", it is chiefly designed for foreign readers and will be published by the "Soviet Union" magazine.

"Misha" is the first Soviet illustrated publication to appear in foreign languages, says its Editor-in-Chief M. Shpagin. It will come out in Russian and also in English, German, French, Spanish and Italian.

Why did we call the magazine Misha? Apart from being the name of the boy hero of adventures we shall be printing in installments, it is also the pet name of a bear cub, a character found in many fairy tales,

animation cartoons, and who is popular with children in many countries. The contents of the magazine is aimed at the child, pre-school and junior ages, will consist of folk tales, stories by Soviet writers, songs, charades, puzzles, funny stories in pictures. Artists will answer the child's questions.

We were told by V/O Dnestrskaya Kniga, which distributes the magazine, that interest in "Misha" has already been shown in the German Democratic Republic, the United States, Italy, India and many other countries.

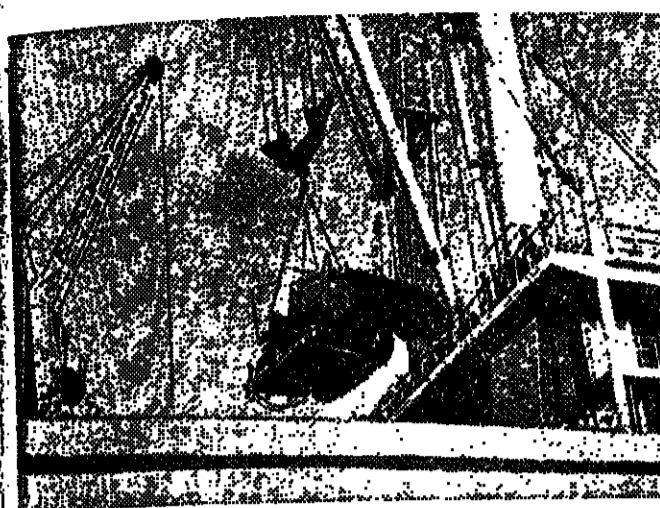


The first performance of the Khrennikov's ballet, "Love for Love", has taken place at Variety Theatre in Moscow. The performance was performed by the Ballet of Classical Dance (artistic director L. Tikhomirov), composer has given us yet another interpretation of Shakespeare's comedy "Much About Nothing" about its faith, parody, and the event triumph of good.

In the photo: L. Meister as B. and A. Panarin as Claudio in Tikhon Khrennikov's ballet "Love for Love".

Photo by Alexander Rotko

BUSINESS



The USSR is helping Nicaragua to build up an independent economy. Our photo shows the Soviet "Nadezhda Krupskaya" bulk carrier, which has delivered bulldozers, buses and agricultural machinery to Managua port, being unloaded.

Inpolygrafmash-83

The 2nd International show Inpolygrafmash-83 sponsored by the Soviet Union, which is its major participant, will be held on July 13-27 this year at the exhibition complex Krasnaya Presnya and Sokolniki in Moscow.

The USSR will mount over a thousand items in an area covering 6,000 sq metres, among them technological equipment used in all areas of polygraphic production, with emphasis on automated equipment using electronics.

The Soviet section's linchpin will be the 2POK-84-42L roll

ACM ENDOSKOPIE SEMINAR IN MOSCOW

The West German ACM Endoskope firm recently held a symposium in Moscow on the manufacture and characteristics of fibre optics systems used in endoscopes and gastroscopes.

This is not the first such symposium we have arranged in Moscow, Glinzer Severschel, firm's director for exports to the USSR, told an MNI correspondent. We have also attended several specialized exhibitions

in the Soviet Union. The firm is now selling far more endoscopes to the USSR than previously, with Soviet orders accounting for nearly 20 per cent of the firm's European exports. Recently the Soviet Medexport bought a hundred endoscopes with accessories worth nearly 3,500,000 DM; all in all, we have sold the USSR over 500 such instruments, he stressed.

Tyazhpromexport abroad

The Pakistani delegation which recently visited Moscow, led by Hq Nawaz Akhtar, director of the Pak Steel Company, talked to its Soviet partners at Tyazhpromexport and discussed the construction and operation of the steel plant in Karachi now being built with Soviet assistance. The plant will have an annual capacity of 1.1 million tonnes of steel. The first blast furnace complex for 600 thousand tonnes of cast iron a year has been commissioned, and deliveries for the "1,700" rolling mill and for the cold rolling shop have almost been completed.

Tyazhpromexport took part in the construction of India's largest industrial enterprise — the Bhilai Steel Plant, and is now helping to build a factory at Visakhapatnam, India's major industrial project of the 1980s. Tyazhpromexport is also involved in the construction of major steel factories in Algeria, Iran, Turkey and Egypt. A milestone in recent years was the building of a steel works in Nigeria, the biggest of its kind in tropical Africa. Designed to produce an initial 1.3 million tonnes of steel per year, its capacity can later be expanded to 2.6 and 5.9 million tonnes per year.

Important means of scientific and technological progress

Computers which not so long ago mainly played the role of calculation factories, are being increasingly introduced into industry and business. The efficiency of man's business relations with computers mainly depends on the fast action, logical thinking and reliability of the microprocessors, the intermediaries.

Problems relating to the widespread introduction of microprocessors into the economy were discussed at a conference at the Exhibition of National Achievements of the USSR, in Moscow. Taking part were leading officials from the state committees on science and technology, leading experts in computer technology from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia as well as officials from the CMEA Secretariat.

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For further information on Soviet sleeping-car services please contact your nearest travel agent or infotourist office.

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CMEA: Development of cooperation

The Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has held its 106th meeting in Moscow.

It examined questions involved in the expansion of cooperation between CMEA member-countries in the rational use of fuel and energy and raw material resources, as well as measures to improve deliveries of foodstuffs to the population.

It was noted at the meeting that the CMEA member-coun-

tries which have been implementing the tasks set them as part of the current five-year plan by the Communist and workers' parties, have achieved a further growth in national income and in output of industrial goods and agricultural products.

The progress made in the implementation of the general agreement signed in 1982 on multilateral cooperation in designing and organizing the specialized and joint manufacture of industrial robots was considered. It was noted that the CMEA countries are implementing programmes for introducing robots into their national economies. A common CMEA platform has been decided on for the development of robotics, and work is being carried out to unify the design of industrial robots. The Executive Committee mapped out tasks relating to the further implementation of the general agreement.

Contacts and contracts

Several UNEP delegations of environmental experts have visited Moscow under the cooperation programme between the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and UNEP, the United Nations Environment Programme. They took part in meetings at which forthcoming international documents on methods for neurotoxic action of environmental factors and on the risk posed by chemical agents to future generations were discussed. In addition, they discussed a draft document on minimizing the danger deriving from chemical compounds to human health and the environment.

Intourist news

USSR AND GREECE SIGN TOURIST AGREEMENT

At a ceremony in Moscow an agreement on cooperation in tourism was signed between the USSR State Committee for Tourism and the Greek tourist agency.

It was signed by the USSR Committee's Chairman Pyotr Abramov and President Kostas Kiriakos of the Greek tourist agency. The agreement provides for a complex of measures to promote the tourist exchange between the two countries under the existing long-term programme to expand the economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

dynamic scale, said Pyotr Abramov. Greek tourists can choose from 20 routes in this country. More and more Greeks come to the USSR for holidays and festivals of arts. We devise extensive itineraries for them along with eventful social programmes. They visit industrial enterprises, and educational establishments, participate in friendship rallies. The Soviet tourism in Greece has also been growing. The Greek and the Russian, have maintained links for hundreds of years, said in his reply Georgios Katsiaras. Someone aptly said that tourism is a passport for peace. We shall do all we can to confirm the truth of this adage.

Philately

Simon Bolivar honoured



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued yet another stamp marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of Simon Bolivar, hero of the national independence movement of South American peoples. The stamp costs six kopecks.

Mayakovsky anniversary

To mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Mayakovsky in July many publishing houses in this country have put out works by the great Soviet poet.

Khudozhestvennaya Literatura has prepared a souvenir edition, entitled "Verse, Poems, Plays", illustrated by the poet's own drawings.

"Verse and Poems" by Mayakovsky will be included in the new series "Sons of the Century" put out by the Sovremennik Publishers.

The largest children's publishers — Detkayna Literatura — has already issued two books containing poetry aimed at children of pre-school age.

Books marking the poet's anniversary will also be issued by republican and regional publishers.



D. Mikaladze, "Kastel" (sculptural portrait).

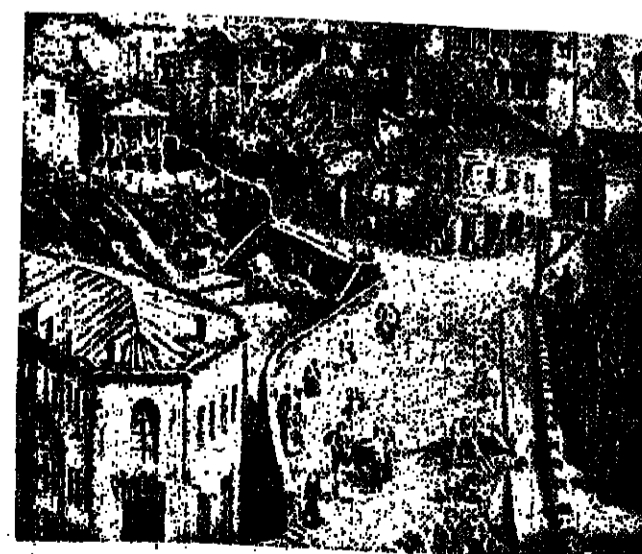
TRETYAKOV GALLERY TO BRANCH OUT

At a recent ceremony on the Tretyakov Gallery grounds, the cornerstone was laid for a new depository being built by the Finnish Jit Company on orders from Soviet foreign trade organizations.

In its glorious 125-year history, the Tretyakov Gallery grew from a private collection into a renowned museum, stressed deputy director N. Melnikova. In the year that its original owner Tretyakov donated his collection to the city of Moscow, it boasted some 2,000 works, while now there are nearly 60,000. The importance in carefully preserving this priceless art heritage cannot be stressed too often, he remarked.

The gallery halls contain only a portion of the entire wealth, with most artifacts being kept in

depositories, which are often not the ideal place for keeping such treasures. This was the reason we decided to build a new depository, Melnikova stressed. In just one year our collections will be housed in a building measuring over 4,000 sq m and boasting the latest museum equipment. Each of its four storeys will have storages with a microclimate most suitable for keeping works of art. The building will also house restoration workshops, reviewing halls and photo laboratories. The building's architecture will be not unlike the style of the gallery's old structures as both complexes will form a single whole. This will make it possible to shift the items from the old to the new section if necessary without changes to temperature and moisture.



Ya. Akviedian, "Old Tbilisi".

WHAT'S ON?

July 5-8

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Guest performances by the Kharkov Opera and Ballet Theatre: 5 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet); 6-8 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 5 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera); 6 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet); 7 — Khrennikov, "Dorothea" (musical comedy); 8 — Khachatryan, "Cavaye"; "Straussiana" (one-act ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 5 — Lehar, "The Merry Widow"; 6 — Supplé, "Donna Juana"; (Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre performance); 7 — Zhurbin, "Penelope"; 8 — Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes".

Maly Theatre (1/6 Sverdlov Sq). Guest performances by the Yerevan Drama Theatre: 5 — Matevosyan, "The Autumn Sun"; 6 — Shakespeare, "Hamlet"; 7 — Dostoyevsky, "The Gambler".

Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3a Sadovaya-Samo-

tyochayna). 6 — "Divine Comedy"; 7 — "This is the City". Puppet Theatre Broadcasting: 8 — "The Princess and the Echo".

FILMS

Nuri (2 parts, India). The unhappy love-story between Nuri, a poor man's daughter, and Joseph, worker from a sawmill. Cinema: "Meteor" (10 Sverdlov St.). Metro Shodnenskaya Hamlet (Lenfilm Studio, USSR).

A film version of Shakespeare's play. Cinema: "Zvezda" (10a Chkalova St.). Metro Kurkay.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artist Union (7-9 Begovaya St.). Works by Anatoly Nakaryakov (1980-1987): Ural landscapes as well as portraits of the local inhabitants are on view. Daily, except Tuesday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Begovaya. Trolleybus 20. Central Salon of the USSR Art Fund (6 Uralnaya Blvd.). An exhibition of works for sale by

Moscow architects. On display are picturesque panels, linocuts, etchings and some architectural designs. Daily, except Sunday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Kiyovskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bersenevskaya Embankment). 7 — "In the world of modern dance" — evening devoted to Tatyana Leibel and Vladimir Nikolay.

Grand Concert Hall at the Olympic Village. 5, 6 — Jazz ensemble from the Netherlands. Green Theatre at the Gorky Park of Culture and Rest (9 Kiyovskiy Val). 6, 7 — An evening of old romances, Gypsy songs, music and dance. 8 — Hanna Zagorova (Czechoslovakia).

SPORTS

The 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations. Modern Pentathlon. 5 — Riding, Rifle Sports Complex (33 Bolshakovskaya Prospekt). At 10 a.m. 6 — Fencing, Otkryt Stadium Gym (21 Zhivopisnaya St.). At 10 a.m. 7 — Swimming.

Swimming Pool at Luzhniki. At 10.30 a.m. 8 — Shooting. Dynamic Shooting Range at Mytishchi (from the Yaroslavskiy Terminal). At 10.30 a.m.

FOOTBALL

Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.). 5 — Moscow Torpedo vs Leningrad Zenit. 7 p.m. Dynamo Stadium. 6 — Central Army Club vs Tashkent Pakhtakor. 7 p.m. Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St.). 5 — Moscow Lokomotiv vs Alma-Ata Kairat. 8 — Lokomotiv vs Khabarovsk Army Club. 7 p.m. (both days).

ROWING

Rowing Canal at Krylatkoye (Metro Molodyozhnaya). 8 — The 24th Moscow Regatta. 4 p.m.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 6 and 8 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

July 5-8

In Moscow, city and region, overcast weather with clear spells and showers is expected. Predominantly W. wind, 5-6 mps. Night temperatures of 11°, 10°C and of 20°, 25°C during the day.

Heavy rain in the Irkutsk, Chita regions and Buryatia in the first days of July has raised the water level in some rivers and caused floods in the adjacent fields.